

SOUTHSIDE VOTERS TO HEAR MONTAGUE

Will Speak There To-Night.
Other Addresses of Senatorial Campaign.

Former Governor A. J. Montague will address the voters of South Richmond in the room of the Hastings Court, Part 2, at 8:30 to-night. Arrangements for this meeting were made yesterday, and efforts will be made to get out a large crowd.

As previously announced, Governor Montague will conclude the senatorial campaign in this city in an address in the Jefferson auditorium to-morrow night.

Speeches in this State during the remainder of the campaign will be as follows:

Representative W. A. Jones—Newport News, to-night; Fredericksburg, Wednesday night.

Senator Thomas S. Martin—Staunton, to-night; Chatham, Pittsylvania county, Wednesday afternoon; Danville, Wednesday night.

Representative Carter Glass—Pittsylvania county, this afternoon; Danville, to-night; Lynchburg, Wednesday night.

Senator Claude A. Swanson—Lynchburg, to-night; Chatham, Wednesday afternoon; Danville, Wednesday night.

H. D. Flood—Roanoke, to-night.

B. E. Byrd—Lawrenceville, to-day.

Carlton McCarthy—Ashland, to-night.

Samuel L. Kelley—Dendron, Surry county, to-night.

JONES READS NEW MARTIN LETTER

(Continued From First Page.)

was greeted with cheers when he entered the hall. Without commenting on the campaign at that time, Mr. Meredith presented Mr. Jones.

No Charge Made.

At the close of his campaign, said Mr. Jones, he is yet to be informed of a serious charge made by Senator Martin against his record. He said in his opening speech that if anything could be found un-Democratic regarding his record on tariff questions he would withdraw, but nothing of the kind had been suggested. On the other hand, he had shown, he asserted, that his opponent had failed to vote more times and had voted with the Republicans of lower than any other Democratic Senator save the two from Louisiana. On other matters, he continued, Senator Martin had voted with the interests whenever he could do so without outgaging his constituents.

Taking up Senator Martin's Richmond speech, Mr. Jones said the public knew that there was not a single statement in it that did not lack the foundation of truthfulness. He rehearsed the campaign made on the J. S. B. Thompson letters, pausing to comment on the letters written in behalf of Senator Martin by General Rufus A. Ayers and a distinguished attorney of my own district, supposed to be St. George B. Fitzhugh, of Fredericksburg. Both the men, he said, are railroad lawyers, and neither has voted the Democratic ticket in national elections in twelve years. Four years ago, he charged, Representative Siemp circulated a letter of indorsement from General Ayers in behalf of his candidacy for Congress.

The two attorneys, pursued Mr. Jones, based Senator Martin's defense on the same ground with the defense in a criminal trial in the courts.

Calls on Martin.

Referring to the Thompson letter to

"Berry's for Clothes"



The "Star Spangled Banner" was written by Francis Scott Key, during the bombardment of Fort Mifflin by the British, Sept. 21, 1814.

Just 97 years ago to-day.

The improvements going on in this country during these years is perhaps more marked in the making of woollens and clothing than in any other one industry.

To-day no men's suits in the world equal our "American made" and no such fit, value, quality and style as we show for \$15 to \$35.

For a special to-day grays and blues at \$20 that belong to the \$25 family.

New Fall Hats and Shoes are ready, too.

C. H. Derry

Mr. Moore, Mr. Jones said Senator Martin took up his time showing that he did not get the \$216, which, said the speaker, he was never charged with. No answer had been made as to why Mr. Moore and the others to whom letters were addressed by Mr. Thompson were instructed to go to Richmond and get into communication with Mr. Martin. He called on Senator Martin now to tell whether these railroad agents reported to him and what the nature of their business was.

Feeling that the people did not approve of Senator Martin's answer, Mr. Jones said that nevertheless he had been informed that a prominent banker of Richmond, "a colonel by the machine" on the appointment of a certain Governor, has stated that unless he (Mr. Jones) put Senator Martin in the penitentiary before the primary "we will send him back to the Senate."

Mr. Ellison and "Us."

As to "us" referred to in the Loran letter, Mr. Jones said that Chairman Ellison had replied that he did not know who "us" was. Now comes Senator Martin and says that the wayfarer man, though a fool, knows that "us" meant the railroads. "Now," said Mr. Jones, "I don't think Mr. Ellison is a fool, yet he said he didn't know. It may have been modesty on Mr. Ellison's part."

Going then to the Glasgow letters, Mr. Jones said the one which referred to the candidacy of Mr. Flood was a clear case of menace and blackmail. Senator Martin, he continued, had affidavits from members of the Legislature to the effect that they had received no money and were not bribed. "He challenges me to name the men who got the money," said Mr. Jones. "I can't say. I had nothing to do with the distribution of the money raised by Mr. Thompson."

"Who are the many others of the same sort?" inquired Mr. Jones. Flood, he said, was the leader, and another was Brough. He said the latter was instructed to vote for Fitzhugh Lee, yet voted for Mr. Martin, and as a result, Brough had been a pretty safe Republican county since.

Reads New Letter.

He then read the new Martin letter

to Glasgow, written only a day or two after the one referring to Mr. Flood.

It is as follows:

Richmond, Va., October 26, 1895.

William A. Glasgow, Jr., Esq., Roanoke, Va.

Dear Glasgow—Your letter of the 25th instant just to hand. I appreciate all the time you have spent and know the interest you take. What I wrote you was not intended for yourself, but I thought it might possibly be helpful for you to have what I wrote to show to others who were in communication with me.

It will be reasonably provided for, and I think he will pull through. I have been able to do nothing for Brew. I will have to send him a personal contribution. If you can help him it is of more importance than Flood district.

Your friend,

(Signed) THOMAS S. MARTIN.

Letters and Flood.

"Mr. Flood," said Mr. Jones, "says there is nothing in these letters, anyhow. Think of the man counted worthy to represent a great district in Congress who can't see the moral turpitude in such an epistle! Think of the man in the State Senate—who was about to be elected by the people, but it looks as though elected by the railroads—who could take such a position."

Concluding, Mr. Jones said he had found the man for whom Senator Martin solicited, and whom the latter said would be a liar bearing false witness. This man, he said, was Senator Martin by his own letter.

T. J. Downing, of Lancaster, who was in the audience, was called on when Mr. Jones left for Church Hill. Mr. Downing spoke for a few minutes. He said that Senator Martin left Chincoteague in a hurry last week.

He was asked about the Commission of Fisheries, and he did not know who would be candidates for positions on that body. "Overnight," said Mr. Downing, "they found three letters to Senator Martin and one from him, and he concluded Chincoteague was not a healthy spot."

Charles Meredith occupied the remainder of the time until Mr. Glass arrived. He asserted that the issue had become one of honor and that there is now no shadow of doubt that Senator Martin had been convicted. He could not, he said, imagine a more cold and relentless letter than the one to Glasgow, in which Senator Martin spoke of his friends in such manner as to secure more money from railroads.

Glass Talks of Debates.

Mr. Glass began by regretting that there was no justice in the law on hand. He said he had challenged his opponent in every speech.

Mr. Glass said he "detested a State Committee which hasn't the courage and honesty to allow a representative of Democrats in the primaries the same privilege accorded to Republicans in the primaries." He denounced the primary in Franklin county as illegal, and said 350 Republicans were voted there, so that they would be in position to vote in the coming senatorial primary. "To help Claude out," these four words he used time after time with sarcasm which pleased his audience.

He brought up again the post-office scandals, saying that his opponent had been associated with the Republican thieves, Machen and Beavers, who were sent to the penitentiary for maladministration in the Post-Office Department, in conspiring to steal salaries, estimates and mail clerks throughout the Fifth District, in defiance of the law. He charged that Mr. Swanson had dodged the liquor question every time in Congress—on a bill to prohibit the sale of spirits to savage tribes and on the regulation of its sale in the District of Columbia.

Dry Men for Swanson.

"Yet," said Mr. Glass, "I am told certain temperance leaders are for him. Well, the liquor dealers helped the temperance people elect their Governor. Look at the temperance people now going to help the liquor dealers elect their candidate for the United States Senate, and thus help Claude out."

Mr. Glass repeated his charges about Mr. Swanson's haste in seeking the senatorship. A. T. Swanson replied to the effect that Senator Daniel's relatives are for him, he said: "It isn't for me to explain why any of Senator Daniel's relatives favor him."

Railroad interest was also charged against Senator Swanson, Mr. Glass saying he was known in Washington as "a railroad Senator," and was called so once by a representative from Tennessee, whereupon Mr. Swanson tried to get the Tennessee to leave the remark out of the Record, without avail. He again asserted that Swanson had missed fifty-two of eighty-one roll calls at one short session of Congress. Referring to this matter, he said, "I indict him for deliberate deception."

The last Swanson charge answered by Mr. Glass was in reference to his advocacy of the nomination of judges by the Governor, while in the Constitutional Convention. He said that this method is followed by the national government and in other States, with the proviso that the nominees shall be confirmed by the Senate. "But," he added, "I did not conceive at that time that Mr. Swanson would ever be the Governor of Virginia."

THE WEATHER

Forecast for Virginia—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday, probably followed by showers Tuesday night or Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate east and southeast winds.

For North Carolina—Local Showers Tuesday and Wednesday; light to moderate variable winds.

Special Local Data for Yesterday.

12 noon temperature 78

3 P. M. temperature 79

Maximum temperature up to 8

3 P. M. minimum temperature up to 8

Mean temperature 69

Normal temperature 74

Excess in temperature 5

Deficiency in temperature since March 1 113

Accum. excess in temperature since January 1 6.61

Local Observation for Yesterday.

Temperature 73

Humidity 79

Wind, direction N. E.

Wind, velocity 10

Weather Clear

Rainfall last 12 hours .0

March 1

Accum. deficiency in rainfall since January 1 6.61

Local Observation for Today.

Temperature 73

Humidity 79

Wind, direction N. E.

Wind, velocity 10

Weather Clear

Rainfall last 12 hours .0

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A CABLE AD EVERY DAY

We Are Specially Equipped to

Move Pianos

We will move your piano, or store it for you until you return this fall, and if it needs overhauling or repairing we will attend to that, too—all for a very reasonable price and in a most competent manner.

Call Monroe 728.

SPECIAL

We have two Inner-Player Pianos, slightly used. Regular price \$700. Will be sold at \$475 each.

Cable Piano Co.
213 East Broad.

EVERYTHING MUSICAL

GLASS DISCUSSES LABOR RECORD

(Continued From First Page.)

the old resolution now being circulated by Swanson."

Mr. Glass said that on his newspaper he had paid out more than \$1,000,000 to laboring men, but that Swanson has probably never paid anything out to labor except to a negro cook and a butler. Mr. Glass recounted the many measures he had voted on in Congress, all in the interest of labor, such as the abolition of child labor in the District of Columbia, the retention of the eight-hour law in Panama and other governmental fields, the refusal to expend money in the prosecution of labor unions. He said that he had never had any difference with labor unions or individuals belonging to them. He had established in his newspaper office the seven-hour day long before it was fixed elsewhere. He paid higher wages than the scale of the unions required.

"In the first annual report of the Allied Railway Employees of Virginia," he said, "Swanson and Martin are classed as inimical to the employers' liability bill. It would seem that Swanson came to Richmond to fight hard against this bill."

Criticizing Swanson for refusing to meet him in joint debate, ridiculing the idea that Swanson was too busy to do so, Mr. Glass said that the recent session of Congress consumed two months in adjourning, passing resolutions to build monuments to two dead men, and to pay transportation expenses. "I assert that not one committee of which Swanson is a member during the extra session. The only bill he got through was one I sent up to him appropriating \$30,000 for a public building in my district."

That he had urged others to run for the Senate long before he offered, was Mr. Glass's next contention. He had urged H. St. George Tucker, who had the support of 35,000 Democrats at the last election—"They counted that many, I don't know how many there were."

He charged that Senator Daniel's seat had been bargained for on a court green six months before he died. Swanson had tried to hold the Legislature over in case Senator Daniel died so that the former might get the place, he said.

Honest elections came in for Mr. Glass's approval. He favors localized primaries. "Swanson says he is in favor of them, but in all his four years wanted to be in the Governor's office, while Woodrow Wilson the governorship, had passed a corrupt in two weeks after his induction into practices act and a legalized primaries law. In Norfolk, the graves were robbed for votes," he said.

"To-day the executive robes smelt with the must of the tomb. Nobody will ever know who was really elected—Mann or Tucker. The entrance fees for candidates for the Senate are too high. They want to make it high to keep the incumbents in. They have been pestered this time, they may put it higher."

"The machine wishes to Alvan-Marshall the State and spread the Norfolk cancer over Virginia."

Severely criticizing the Democratic State Executive Committee for failing to define what a white Democrat is, Mr. Glass said that there were some years wanted to be in the "goodwill" Republicans to help Woodrow Wilson.

Tells the Difference.

After a full discussion of Swanson's speculations in tobacco stock and the violation of his public duty in so doing, Mr. Glass said that the difference between Swanson's stock in tobacco and his in the pipe works was that the money invested in the latter gave local men employment and warded off misery and woe from them, while Swanson's went into a concern that meant loss and poverty to thousands of tobacco growers in his own district. Mr. Glass said that the pipe works was a local industry—that it was about to go under—that though it had put \$60,000 the first year of its operation he put \$10,000 in it. He had never received any dividend. As to his connection with a national bank and the Committee on Commerce and Banking, he said that that committee was always made up of bankers, and that a bank connection was not considered incompatible with the public interest.

On the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Glass said, there was not a single owner of stock in the American Tobacco Company. Nor was there on any committee. There was not a man who served with Swanson on the Ways and Means Committee who would not feel disgraced to gamble in stocks, he said.

After criticizing Swanson for his financial administration of the finances of the State as Governor, Mr. Glass jabbed at McDonald Lee, whom he termed "a hired hufelman and a journalistic blackguard who rode up at Newport News in a State boat to rout me and has never been heard of since."

Swanson, Mr. Glass said, had "little colonels and little judges" all over the State that he has written articles to from Washington in praise of his senatorial record.

Mr. Jones Speaks.

The second speaker was William A. Jones, who was introduced by John Garland Pollard, who likewise had introduced Mr. Glass. Captain C. G. Richardson was chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Jones's speech was along the lines employed by him in previous meetings. He reviewed his record, charged Martin with voting with the Republicans and then took up the Washington Union Station case. He cited from the Congressional Record to show that Martin was the warm friend of the measure to appropriate \$1,000,000 instead of the contrary, as held by Martin. In reply to the denial of Senator Martin that he ever opposed universal transfers in the District of Columbia, he read a letter from the Hon. T. W. Sims, of Tennessee, a member of the House conference committee in the matter, saying that Martin did oppose such transfers. Mr. Jones declared that he worked hard and voted for the free trade bill. He said that his failure to die his campaign statement in Washington was all right since the law was not retroactive.

How We Can Do It

In the first place we sell some millions of quarts per month. Every day we milk 30,000 cows. Close to each dairy we have an evaporating plant. The milk fresh from the cows is there placed in a vacuum. There a moderate heat—on account of the vacuum—evaporates two-thirds of the water. That is done to save shipping bulk.

Chocolate Ice Cream

To one pint of Van Camp's milk add one cup of boiling water. Add ½ cup of sugar and one spoonful of vanilla extract. Stir until sugar is dissolved. Melt 1½ ounces of chocolate over hot water. Add three level tablespoons of sugar and ½ cup boiling water. Stir and cook until smooth, then gradually add a little of the cream mixture. When all is perfectly blended add it to the cream mixture and freeze.

Write for our book of 131 recipes, including all sorts of ice cream.

Van Camp Packing Co.
Indianapolis, Ind.

There is a milk from high-bred cows, fed in America's best dairying sections. Cows guarded by constant inspection—kept in model dairies.

Here is milk that is utterly sterile, amazingly rich. A Swiss-like milk as fine as cows ever gave.

A milk without waste—always convenient—always of maximum richness.

It is twice as good as the average milkman's milk. Its extra richness shows in every milk dish. Yet it is considerably cheaper than the poorest milk that milk wagons ever deliver. All these facts can be proved in your own home, in a single day.

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